

DRUMMOND FOR A SUBSIDY.

Twenty-two Knot Steamship Line for Canada.

MONEY NOT AN OBJECT.

Would Give It \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000 a Year for Ten Years, After Which He Hopes It Might Perhaps Live Unaided—The Yankee Hoggy Worked Again.

London, July 28.—The House of Commons Committee appointed to inquire into the question of steamship subsidies was in session today and examined Senator G. A. Drummond, of Montreal. Mr. Drummond said that he had arrived at the conclusion from recent developments of American shipping companies that the land line practically controlled the situation, and that the ocean lines were merely adjuncts.

At first sight it would appear that the purchase of a number of old British steamers by the American combination could be remedied by building new boats. But he believed that if this was done by a new organization it could be made unprofitable by the Americans, who, by means of through bills of lading from the producing centres, could control freights at will as a considerable portion of the passenger traffic.

He believed that the only hope of escape from the control of the American shipping combine lay through Canada. Therefore he advocated a speedy up-to-date service of 22-knot steamers between Great Britain and Halifax, instead of New York. Such a line would be scheduled to the extent of \$300,000 (\$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000) yearly for ten years, half payable by Great Britain and half by Canada. Thereafter, he believed, the judiciously maintained line would be self-supporting. It would be advantageous to both countries to cement the trade between Canada and Great Britain.

BOERS' GOOD FEELING.

Settling Down Faster Than Was Expected.

DISCONTENT IS SPORADIC.

London, July 28.—The pessimistic reports respecting the sullen conduct of the Boers and the resentful disposition of the surrendered warriors to boycott the seditions who fought on the British side are clearly exaggerated. There are some symptoms of dissatisfaction over the slowness with which the Boers are released and provided with money for making a fresh start in their old homes, but the dissatisfaction is not serious when caused by inevitable delay and meshes of red tape.

While the Boer colonies bear a closer resemblance to Alsace-Lorraine than to loyal and reconciled Quebec, they are settling down more rapidly than the most caustic optimist could have expected. When peace was made, Lord Kitchener's confidence in the good faith of the Boers and admiration of their fighting qualities are attested by the final report of military operations. He was the real author of the peace compact, and the King's influence was behind him. Lord Kitchener has not said one word since his return to England to indicate that he approaches a renewal of the political agitation among the Boers against the Crown.

MUST HAVE WIFE SOON.

Canadian Girl Looked Him Over and Wilted.

A FORTUNE IN THE BALANCE.

Bowling Green, O., July 28.—Fredrick Schmidt, a day laborer who has been employed on street improvements here for some weeks, yesterday received word that his grandmother, Augusta Schmidt, in Saxewear, Germany, had died. Her death leaves him the heir to a vast estate in Germany. Schmidt, however, is bound by the will of his grandfather, who still lives, to marry before he can claim the estate.

WAGRANT IS A WOMAN.

Has Masqueraded in Men's Clothes Six Years.

TALKS ON WOMAN'S RIGHT.

Salt Lake, Utah, July 28.—In a wagon-load of vagrants collected in the Short Lines by the police was found a woman masquerading in man's clothing. Had it not been for her voice the disguise would never have been discovered, as her features are distinctly of the masculine type.

When the patrol wagon arrived at the police station, and its occupants were lined up before the desk sergeant, "Jim," as she calls herself, opened her mouth for the first time. She was indignant at being arrested for simply sleeping in a freight car. Such a thing had never before happened to her in her six years' experience as a traveler.

Although her face had coarse features, it did not look hardened and depraved, and in her talk she showed a certain amount of reserve and education. When once started "Jim" talked.

"I have been travelling this way for six years, ever since I left my husband," she said. "He drove me away from home, I wear a man's clothing because a man can get more money than a woman. Why, I could get \$50 as a man where a woman gets \$15."

Besides a woman has to work lots longer. She would have to do fourteen hours' work to a man's eight. I work as a cook or take care of horses, drive a team or anything I can get to do. I am on my way to Nevada now, to see if I can get a job cooking in a mining camp.

For the last six years I have been travelling around in New Mexico and back east. I have worked in Santa Fe, Albuquerque and in some of the mining camps. I took several trips back to St. Louis, where my father lives.

He believes in women wearing men's clothes. He doesn't like to see a woman togged up like a doll with that flincy and everything. That's the way I think about it, too. I never would go back to women's clothes again.

I was born in Kentucky, and lived there until I was seventeen. Then I went to St. Louis and stayed there about fifteen years. I had a good education in an academy near St. Louis. My folks all know I am going around this way, but they haven't recognized me at first. No one ever does.

Hardly any of the men I have to travel around with know that I am a woman, and I never had but one man offer me an insult. I have a sister living in Salt Lake, but she wouldn't know me.

When Mrs. Shaw was discovered, two hours later she was nearly suffocated, and it was an hour before she recovered sufficiently to tell what had happened. She then gave a description of her assailant, and several citizens hastily searched the town in all directions.

Finally Town Marshal Wm. Martin suggested that the West Jersey & Seashore Railroad depot be visited, thinking that the man might have gone there to make his escape by a train. Martin was not mistaken, for he found two strangers about to board a freight train and stopped them. They showed resistance, but nearly a hundred persons at the station waiting for trains went to his assistance, and the two men were taken into custody and handcuffed.

The men were marched into the town and arraigned before Police Judge Paulin. They gave the names of Joseph Cramer, of Covington, Ky., and Frank McKay, of Pittsburgh.

Mrs. Shaw positively identified Cramer as the man who had robbed her, and after many threats by the infuriated populace the officers succeeded in getting the men to the county jail at Woodbury.

Mrs. Shaw is in a serious condition from the fright and the excitement to which she was subjected.

EXPERIMENT ON HIMSELF. Man Trying to Disprove Dr. Koch May Be Dead in Two Months.

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FRUIT PACKING.

What the Inspector Says About Niagara District.

Mr. P. J. Carey, of Toronto, Inspector of Fruit Marks, has been visiting Grimsby, Beamsville, Niagara, Queenston and other fruit

points in the Niagara Peninsula, to consult with shippers regarding the new regulations. He took copies of the act for distribution, and endeavored to impress its provisions upon those who were not acquainted with the new state of affairs. Mr. Carey says that he found upon the whole a desire among the shippers, particularly the more extensive dealers, to abide by the letter of the law with regard to the packing of fruit, and he does not anticipate any trouble. Among the smaller shippers, however, he remarked a tendency to stick to the old order of things, and he heard many arguments in favor of the old scheme of putting one layer of chicken fruit on the top of the basket or barrel. Mr. Carey's recent visit was in connection with the packing of peaches, plums, tomatoes, and other basket goods, the season for which will begin in a few days.

ABOLISH DEATH PENALTY. French Senate Threatens to Forsake Capital Punishment.

Paris, July 28.—The guillotining seems to be doomed. A war of words now waging in the Senate threatens to extirpate capital punishment, and with it France's grim and blood-stained instrument of public vengeance.

The crisis was brought on by the case of a man named Bidaux, condemned by the courts of death. Formerly the place of execution was La Roquette, near Pere la Chaise, but that has been voted to public, for it is considered that such exhibitions have no salutary effect upon the morals of the people. The prisoner is confined in La Santé, and it was suggested that the execution take place within the prison walls, but La Santé is by no means anxious for the distinction. Hence the matter was referred to the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. Several Senators have demanded to know why there should be capital punishment at all, if it must be so carefully concealed. The argument for and against has grown so strong that the decapitation of Bidaux promises to be indefinitely postponed.

Germany now surpasses France in the export of kid gloves.

The long overdue French barken Brenn, upon which there has been some speculation, the rate of insurance reaching 35 per cent, is at last at San Francisco, from Newcastle, England.

KING'S SEVERE REGIMENT.

Bill of Fare Each Meal Signed by the Doctors.

THE KAISER'S COMING VISIT.

London, July 28.—King Edward today enjoyed the improved weather at Cowes, Isle of Wight. His Majesty spent the forenoon in an invalid chair on the open deck. He is still under the most strict supervision. His diet menu is signed daily by one or the other of the royal physicians before it is submitted to him. He submits good-naturedly to the somewhat severe regime. There is every indication of his Majesty's continuing progress towards complete convalescence. Weather permitting, the royal yacht will probably go on a short cruise to-morrow.

Trusts that Emperor William's visit to King Edward will be brief and strictly private. The German Emperor sailing from Kiel on the imperial yacht Hohenzollern, August 2nd, and remaining at Cowes through the regatta week, when his schooner yacht, Meteor III, will compete for the King's Cup.

KING OF NEW ZEALAND.

Title Which Premier Seddon Has Won for Himself in the Antipodes.

Richard J. Seddon, the Premier of New Zealand, now on a visit to England, is popularly known at his home as "King Dick Seddon." Mr. Seddon is in many respects a remarkable man. He made a hit recently by giving, in one of his speeches in South Africa, where he stopped on his way to England, the first official hint that peace actually was in sight, but what has made him especially popular in Great Britain is the part he played in supporting the empire during the war. As the head of his colony's government he "came out strong" for the mother country's side in the controversy, and in the most hopeless days of the campaign insisted that the struggle must be fought out to a finish. He headed the movement to send a contingent of New Zealand troops to South Africa, and promised that men should be supplied until there was no longer any necessity for reinforcements. The attitude won him as much applause in New Zealand as it has done in England. His recent journey along the southern coast of his country was such a succession of fetes and receptions that it seemed like a royal progress, and there is now a project on foot to make him a gift of a purse of \$25,000 in gold as a national testimonial.

Seddon is a type of man that is much commoner in Canada than in England. He is the sort of a man that begins life with nothing but his bare hands and comes out on top by sheer force of bigness of energy and courage. He lived the hard life of the mining camps and then his rascals began. At 34 he went to the New Zealand Parliament, and after that kept on up the ladder until he got the Premiership, with which he now delects in a few other little posts, such as Colonial Treasurer, Minister of Labor, Minister of Defense and Commissioner of Trades and Customs.

Likes it men who spend their lives in pushing on big things perhaps he may have given some of the qualities of the Juggernaut to some of them. His success has made him conceited. At any rate, there is a section of New Zealand people to whom Mr. Seddon is "King Dick" derisively, and he has had to fight through many a bitter political campaign. The best proof of his popularity with the majority, however, is that he has held the premiership for twelve years.

A TRIBUTE TO LAURIER.

New Yorkers Asked Who the Distinguished Looking Man Was.

Mr. R. E. Gosnell, formerly editor of the Chicago Planet, writes to Victoria (B. C.) Colonist from New York as follows:

"Regardless of political predilections, every Canadian must have a feeling of pride in the personality of the man who goes to London to represent the country of his birth, and who by virtue of the importance of that country and the same distinguished personality will take precedence among the premiers of the Empire, saving only the Prime Minister of England. It is a time when we may bury our prejudices deep down out of sight and cheer for the name that stands for us. It is not with the feelings of a Tory or a Liberal that we reply to a question by an American in New York or on board the steamer: 'Who is that distinguished looking man?' 'That is Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Premier of Canada.' It is with the pride of a Canadian, genuine delight to claim as a compatriot a man who ranks like Saul among the prophets wherever he goes."

BULLER BOBS UP AGAIN.

Asks to be Allowed to State Views Regarding Lady Smith.

London, July 28.—Gen. Buller has written another letter to William Brodrick, the Secretary of State for War, in which he complains that Mr. Brodrick accentuated charges in the House of Commons which were never officially brought against him, and to which he was ordered not to reply. In his communication to the War Secretary Gen. Buller demands that he be allowed to state his views regarding Lady Smith's capability to hold out against the Boers.

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HERE AND THERE.

Cholera continues to decrease in Manila and provinces.

The U. S. may establish a wireless service on the Alaskan Coast.

A large portion of the wheat is headed out in the Qu'Appelle district.

Lord Roberts has reinstated all but two of the rusticated cadets.

The Governor-General and Lady Alice have sailed from Liverpool for Canada.

The Winnipeg hotels are unable to accommodate the throng of visitors to the exhibition.

The Illinois River at Beardstown is 17 feet above low water mark, and is still rising.

Rev. Dr. Warden laid the corner stone of the new Presbyterian Church at Shelburne.

The Mohawk River, at Schenectady, N. Y., is now 8 feet above the normal, and is still rising.

Hon. Clifford Sifton has made up his mind to start for the Yukon towards the end of August.

The case of J. Asprevald Hodge and others against the U. S. steel corporation goes over until Sept. 6th.

The court-martial of Lieut. Hickman for cruelty is over at Manila. It is thought he has been acquitted.

The steamer Mariposa, which has sailed from San Francisco for Tahiti, will use oil for fuel instead of coal.

The congregation of St. Andrew's Church, Winnipeg, Monday night gave Rev. Jos. Hogg \$3,000 as a retiring gift.

Lamarre's saw factory, lumber yard and other property at St. Remi, Quebec, were burned. The loss is \$100,000.

Gerontino, the Apache Chief, wants to be allowed to hunt the outlaw, Freney. It is not likely he will be given a chance.

W. H. Welsh, of Pincher Creek, better known as "Billy the Kid," was drowned last week in Pincher Creek, which is in flood.

Kingston sent more soldiers to South Africa than any other place in Canada. Not one of them was killed or died of disease.

McLean's hardware store, London, damaged \$15,000 by fire, caused by a clerk striking a match near a barrel of gasoline.

A great flood in Iowa and Illinois along the Mississippi has done immense damage to crops. Some figure the loss at \$6,000,000.

An American officer was fined \$50 and suspended for one month for allowing the "water cure" to be administered to Filipinos.

Several prominent Parisians denounced the Government for enforcing the law of associations, and vicious scenes occurred.

Reports from the Northwest Territory indicate a more favorable outlook for an abundant harvest than appeared a few weeks ago.

The British Columbia Japanese fishermen are said to be on strike, and using force to compel the whites engaged in the fishery industry to join with them.

A great fire is raging in Nice, Les Grande Magasins are burning. The military club has been partly destroyed, and the Credit Lyonnais has caught fire.

Inquiries at Cape Town into the trade situation in South Africa show that the increase of American trade is due solely to the war in freight rates from New York to South Africa.

Besides an apostolic delegate for the Philippine Islands the Vatican is preparing to appoint an Archbishop of Manila, who will probably be Bishop of Sebastian Gebhard Messner.

U. S. financiers are planning an international bank, with headquarters in New York, and branches in Chicago, San Francisco, City of Mexico, Havana, Rio Janeiro and Buenos Aires.

The police have made a raid on the Colonization Company of Canada, Montreal, which recently got a charter from the Dominion Government, and which is suspected of being a gambling concern.

Archibald Whitaker, for a long time master mechanic of the Grand Trunk Railway in Windsor, has been placed on the list of superannuated employees at a pension of \$700 a year. Mr. Titterage succeeds him.

The entry of Newfoundland into confederation was broached at the Canada Club dinner in London, the Premier of the colony stating that if advanced terms were offered he would exert himself to bring it about.

Mr. Donald Rae, for many years the faithful night watchman of the Reformatory for Boys, at Poplar, London, having resigned, owing to age and infirmity, has been granted a gratuity of \$300 by the Provincial Government.

The erection of a new distillery in Toronto is contemplated for the purpose of converting the residue from beet root sugar and other refineries into alcohol for use in the arts, and generally for non-potable purposes.

Within two months, Chicago may be in direct communication with the coast of Nova Scotia by a system of wireless telegraphy. Options on two sites for the proposed station of the new system have been secured near Grand Haven.

The trouble with the Fraser River salmon fishermen was settled last night, when the Japanese consul provided his fellow countrymen to accept the price offered by the canners and to go fishing. The Japs were the last to hold out.

The per diem system for the use of freight cars on foreign roads has been in operation only fifteen days, but the Canadian Pacific says that already they have observed a quicker movement of their cars on foreign roads than prevailed over the old mileage system.

There is dissatisfaction among the Ottawa Post-office employees over an order cancelling the summer holidays. The staff is apparently not large enough to cope with the work if the holiday allowance is made, and the men have been asked to take their vacation in the winter.



VERY GALLANT. Miss Summerville (who has hit the caddie in the eye with her golf stick—O! I beg your pardon; I'm awfully sorry. Caddie—Dat's all right; I've got another eye left.)

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RENTED RICH MAN'S HOME.

Clever Swindler Made a Flash in Buffalo.

WANTED PARTNERS WITH \$1,000.

Buffalo, July 28.—Charles' Endicot Brown, perhaps the cleverest Prince Albert-coat-and-silk-hat confidence man that ever visited Buffalo, came here on May 1, spent 10 weeks and departed a few days ago with more than \$10,000.

United States Government officials and secret service men are now scouring the country for him, but with little chance of success. So far they have succeeded in locating his servant girl, whom they traced from this city to Chicago, but they were unable to obtain anything from her that would assist them in locating the mysterious silk-hat man from the west.

The Government officials have learned of five stores that he rented in this city, and in each he is supposed to have salted a partner. For each of these stores Brown is said to have obtained a partner with money in the Elmwood avenue store his partner gave him \$700 for an interest in the establishment.

From the great diversity of schemes in which Brown was interested the officials believe that his operations have extended over the entire city—and that he has cleaned up a remarkably large sum. The fact that the stores they have dis-

T H I S O R I G I N A L D O C U M E N T I S I N V E R Y P O O R C O N D I T I O N